111 MA11 Kurd

1: Garnett, Lucy M. J, Women of Turkey and Their Folk-Lore. II. The Jewish and Moslem Women. London: David Nutt. 1891.

Only pp. 113-189 of this source(dealing with the Kurds) have been processed for the Kurd file.

Yale: Ngk95 T5 890g v. 2

/This source presents general ethnographic information on the Kurds from the point of view of the women and their role in Kurdish society. In additon there is some information on religion, marriage, funerals and a representative sample of Kurdish folktales.-- Analyst/

Field date: ca. 1880
Analyst: Robert Theodoratus

Evaluation: Folklorist - 4, 5
Processed in 1962

MAll Kurds MAll

2: Masters, William M. Rowanduz: A Kurdish Administrative and Mercantile Center. A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Michigan: Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1953.

Pp. vi (3), 358; preface; 3 maps; 2 charts; bibliography; glossary.

HRAF Copy

/This study is entirely devoted to the Kurds who reside in the town of Rowanduz. The author had three objectives in this study: to describe the social organization of Rowanduz, to present a general ethnographic sketch, and to describe the relationship of Rowanduz to the Central Iraqi government and the influence of these relationships on Kurdish life in Rowanduz--Analyst/

Field date: 1951
Analyst: Robert J. Theodoratus

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1962

3: Barth, Fredrik. Father's Brother's Daughter Marriage in Kurdistan. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 10, pp. 164-171. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico, 1954.

3 tables; bibliographical references in footnotes.

HRAF copy

[This is a theoretically oriented article containing only a modest amount of ethnographic data. Barth presents an interpretation of the function of patrilateral parallel cousin (FBD) marriage which differs from the standard explanation centering on the desire to keep property within the family in the face of Koranic inheritance laws. His basic hypothesis is that this marriage pattern "plays a prominent role in solidifying the minimal lineage as a corporate group in factional struggle." He believes this hypothesis will apply to many other Middle Eastern groups, and thus serve to distinguish them from the African systems in which the relationship between lineage structure and marriage patterns has a different functional basis. In view of the potentially broad significance of Barth's article, as well as its importance in our understanding of Kurdish social structure, it may be noted that a contrasting interpretation - drawing

3: Barth, Fredrik.

mainly on Bedouin data - is presented by Murphy and Kasdan in The Structure of Parallel Cousin Marriage, American Anthropologist 61:17-29, 1959. -- Analyst]

Field date: 1951
Analyst: Robert O. Lagacé

Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1962

4: Hansen, Henny Harald. The Kurdish Woman's Life: Field Research in a Muslim Society, Iraq. Copenhagen Ethnographic Museum Record, No. 7. København: Nationalmuseet, 1961.

Pp. ix, 213; 2 maps; 99 plates; tables; notes; bibliography

Harvard Peabody: Mus. 35. 6. 3. 10.5

[This is an excellent ethnographic monograph on the Kurdish woman's life written by a woman anthropologist of the Danish Expedition team. The author had access to the most intimate aspects of the Kurdish woman's life, which in Muslim society, is difficult for any male investigator to attain. During her four months stay in Kurdish homes, the author with the aid of an "intelligent" Kurdish woman interpreter, collected data on almost every phase of their life. Hansen, in polemic against previous male authors on this topic argues that "the Kurdish women" does not constitute a homogeneous group. She classifies her data under four different subgroups, namely that of village aristocrat, peasant women, educated urban women and uneducated urban women. In her study, she includes the analysis of the latent and manifest functions of Kurdish woman's activities and of psychological factors,

4: Hansen, Henny Harald.

thus challenging the previous writers' ethnocentric and male view on the Kurdish woman's status. Interesting correlations between variables such as marital status, place of residence, level of education, use of face veil, woman's status in the house, etc. are cited to attack the often undefined and indiscriminate use of the concepts "free position" (or lack of it) and "equality" (or lack of it). This source contains comprehensive data on the material surroundings of the Kurdish woman such as dwellings, clothing, food, domestic implements, and on daily routines, life cycle, child care, and their religious activities. The discussions included in the last chapter on the woman's position in the community, and the structure of the Kurdish woman's cultural pattern in the light of the coming "emancipation" well demonstrates the author's analytical mind and the meticulous handling of ethnographic data. List of Kurdish terms employed, and the list of ethnographical specimens are added at the end of the monograph: i.e., category 116, pp. 205-208. For the explanation of foot notes, see category 116, pp. 187-197.--Analyst]

Field date: 1957
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Social Anthropologist-5
Processed in 1962

5: Edmonds, C. J. The Kurds of Iraq. Middle East Journal, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 52-62. Washington, D. C.: The Middle East Institute, 1957.

HRAF copy

[The first few pages of this article provide a good survey of Kurdish territorial boundaries, population distribution, economic activities, major crops, relevant government development programs, plus various other data. The remainder of the paper traces the history of the Kurdish national movement from the 19th century to the present. Emphasis is given to the relations between the Kurds and the Iraqi and Turkish governments, the British forces in Iraq, and various international treaties. In closing, the author briefly summarizes the contemporary social and political conditions of the Iraqi Kurds. --Analyst]

Field date: 1923, 1945
Analyst: Robert O. Lagacé

Government Official-5
Processed in 1962

6: Vinogradov, Amal. Kurd Cultural Summary. Unpublished manuscrpt. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, 1965.

Pp. 13 (typescript)

HRAF copy

/This brief source is a summary of the contents of the Kurd file as of late 1964. Mrs. Vinogradov is a professional anthropologist with a specialty in the cultures of North Africa and the Middle East. ---Analyst/

Fielddate: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 4
Processed in 1964

Ti Barth, Fredrik. Principles of social organization in southern Kurdistan. Oslo. Universitetets Etnografiske Museum. Bulletin. 7. Oslo. Brødrene Jørgensen A/S. 1960.

148 p.: 3 tables: 9 diagrams: 2 maps: 3 appendices: bibliography.

Yale: Nk57 Oslo. 7.

[This work describes the culture of the Kurds of southern Kurdistan with particular emphasis on the social structure, in which light the blood feud is discussed. Very little material culture is described.]

Field date: 1951
Analyst: Elizabeth Young

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1955-1974

MA11 Kurd

8: Leach, Edmund Ronald. Social and economic organization of the Rowanduz Kurds. London School of Economic and Political Science. Monographs on Social Anthropology, 3. London. 1940.

74 p.: 16 plates: 1 table: 2 diagrams: 3 maps.

Yale: Nh10. M62. v. 3-4.

[Having spent a short time among the Rowanduz Kurds in 1938, preparatory to the writing of a monograph about the tribe, the author, prevented from returning to the field, wrote this cultural resume, with apology, to fill the need for such a work as that originally proposed. In this summary of the culture, Leach manages to include a great deal of factual information, and to give some insight into the functional workings of the society. For bibliographical references see the entire source, category 116.]

Field date: 1938
Analyst: Elizabeth Young

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1965-1974

R Roosevelt, Archie, Jr. The Kurdish Republic of Mahabad. Middle East Journal. 1 (1947): 247-269. Washington, D. C., Middle East Institute, 1947.

Tele: Rjl0e. MSS. v.1.

[This article describes the events leading up to the establishment of the Kurdish Republic of Mahabad in 1945, its activities as an independent Republic, and its reintegration within Iran in 1946. Soviet influence on the development of nationalistic feeling among the Kurd tribes is carefully analysed by the author as are the conflicts of the Kurds with one another, with the Azerbaijani "democrats" and finally with the central Iranian government. The author was Assistant Military Attaché in Tehran from March 1946 to February 1947 and was one of four Americans to visit Mahabad during its brief existence.]

Field date: 1946-1947
Analyst: Mary Lou Bartlett

Evaluation: Government Official--1
Processed in 1965-1974

10: Johnson, J.C.A. The Kurds of Iraq. I. Geographical Magazine. 18 (1945): 382-393. London. Chatto and Windus, 1945.

Take: Ell. G13. v. 10.

[The author of this source was an officer in the British Army who had numerous contacts with the Kurds of Iraq. In this article he briefly discusses their dwellings and clothing, and gives information on their customs, religious beliefs, language, social system and moral characteristics.]

Field dates: no date
Analyst: Majed Khan

Evaluation: Government Official--3
Processed in 1955-1974

11: Johnson, J.C.A. The Kurds of Iraq. II. Geographical Magazine. 11 (1940): 50-59. London. Geographical Magazine, Ltd., 1940.

Yale: E10. G13. v. 11.

[This is the second of two articles, the first of which is 10: Johnson in this file. In this second article the annual activities of the nomadic, semi-nomadic, and settled Kurds, the life history of a Kurd from birth to marriage and the tobacco and mercantile business among the Kurds are described. The attitudes of the Kurdish people, and the pertinent economic and social changes, which tend to keep the Kurds a "backward" tribal group, and to make them settle and become an integral part of the modern world, are discussed.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Elizabeth Young

Evaluation: Government Official--3
Processed in 1965-1974